FBIS
DAILY REPORT

[illegible]

12 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Dispute

A decision of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, broadcast by a Baghdad radio, has unilaterally abrogated the 1975 Algiers agreement, and it has declared "complete legal and effective sovereignty" for Iraq over Shatt al-Arab and stated that this action has been taken in view of the Iranian government's "violation of the letter and spirit" of the agreement and the attached protocols. The action was first informed of this decision by President Saddam Hussayn in a speech, carried live by Baghdad radio, to an extraordinary session of the National Assembly. The president explained that on 7 October 1979 Iraq proposed negotiations with Iran because of the difficult security situation it faced at that time--a strong Kurdish insurgency, the threat of Iranian invasion, a shortage of war material and the dwindling of part of its forces in Iraq to protect Khomeini from falling in the hands. Saddam Hussayn said that the Iraqi decision to sign the Algiers agreement 12 months later reflected an "understanding of reality through sensible and balanced thinking" and that the agreement itself was the "result of circumstances." The accord did serve its purpose for Iraq at the time, for the two sides decided, according to an IRNA report on the agreement transmitted at the time it was concluded, to "maintain strict and effective control over their joint borders to put an end to all acts of subversion whatever they come from." The shah apparently adhered to this clause, and, as Saddam Hussayn noted in his speech, the Kurdish insurgency faltered without the "unlimited arms, ammunition and equipment" which the shah had once sent across the border for use by the "Iranian agent clique." However, the accord also obliged Iraq to share sovereignty over and navigation rights in the Shatt al-Arab estuary--which the Iranians call Arvand Rud--in a fashion with the thalweg line.

The president declared in his speech that when the new regime came to power in Iran, it showed "hostility" toward Iraq from the start, violated good-neighbor relations, refused to return to Iraq the land accorded to it under the agreement and made "continuous" statements that it was not bound by accord. According to the Iraqi leader, the revolutionary government in Iran has revived Kurdish rebel leader Barzani in Iran to resume "aggressive" activities against Iraq from Iranian soil. Saddam Hussayn concluded that because of Iranians' "noncommitment" in the provisions of the Algiers agreement, it is they who are "legally, totally and actually responsible" for the abrogation of the agreement. He warned that now that Iraq has decided to regain its just land and maritime borders, it will act "strongly and effectively" against any one who defies it. He gave reassurances, however, that Iraq has no designs on Iranian territory and no intention to "launch war" against Iran or "expand the circle of struggle with it beyond the limits of defending our rights and sovereignty." Saddam Hussayn also accused the Khomeyni regime of using the "face of religion" as a mask to cover "Persian racism" and "resentment" against the Arabs and to expand at the expense of Arab sovereignty and interests, and he called on the Iranians to relinquish "every inch" of territory they "usurped" from Iraq and the Arab nation.

Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, in an interview carried by AFP only hours before the Saddam Hussayn speech, admitted that Iran has not restored to Iraq the territory stipulated under the agreement, but he also noted that the shah's regime had also disregarded the agreement and that Iraq has been "hostile" to the Iranian revolution from the start.

Commenting on Saddam Hussayn's speech, Tehran radio's Arab's service said that he has dug his own grave and that the Iraqi people by themselves are capable of defeating him and ending his "evil deeds." The radio called on the Iraqi people to prepare for the "crucial hour" and to use their "potentials and energies to exhaust" the regime.

Iran

President Bani-Sadr states in an interview with AFP that Swiss Ambassador Erik Lang had advised him that the United States has "accepted the principle of an inquiry commission" to investigate its relations with the shah's regime. Bani-Sadr declared that this would "satisfy" Iran's demands concerning U.S. "crimes" in Iran. AFP reported that Bani-Sadr

"hinted" that the Saudis would use the United States to give an "answer" to its policies in Iran and said he thought that such a request would be "acceptable" to the U.S. Government. He suggested that the question of the hostages should be easier to resolve in the wake of Ayatollah Khomeini's 12 September announcement setting forth conditions for their release but that U.S. "pressure groups" could spoil these chances by "provocative acts." UPI noted that despite expressing optimism over the hostages problem, Washington said he is still pessimistic over U.S.-Soviet policy, which, he said, is based on the misconception of Americans that they are still "lords of the world." According to the president, the Americans have "lost" Iran but that they still want to "recover" it.

Saudi Arabia

Prince Fahd, in a statement to UPI, reported by Riyadh radio, explained what he meant by his call last month for a jihad in response to "Zionist religious and racial haughtiness." Fahd said that he was talking about a "united, comprehensive, integrated Arab-Islamic confrontation" stance in which "we place all our resources and our spiritual, cultural, political material and military potentials in a long and untiring jihad, starting with purifying our souls and hearts of all rancor, hatred and differences." Fahd summed up his explanation by saying that the jihad he had called for was a jihad with "oneself and also the jihad of faith, pen, sword and money--united together as one man." Fahd's explanation of jihad complements the comments made by Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal 3 weeks ago at a press conference in Riyadh in which he affirmed that Fahd's call should not be interpreted as "aggression or attack" but as a call for mobilizing all the "political and economic weapons" of the Muslim world. However, in his statement to UPI, Fahd said that Israeli actions have "proved" that "moderation does not pay" and that peace with Israel has become a "figment of the imagination."

In the same statement, the crown prince accused successive U.S. presidents of using the "excuse" of elections to "justify their silence" over Israeli occupation of Arab land. He described the U.S. election campaign as an "auction" for Israel and the Jewish vote and said that only a "single Arab attitude of pressure" can force a U.S. president to take "Arab power" into consideration to the degree he does Jewish votes.

Egypt

Cairo radio reported that Egypt has prepared a "complete" plan that "answers" the U.S. "memorandum of understanding" submitted by Presidential Envoy Sol Linowitz in Cairo and Tel Aviv. According to the radio, the Egyptian document contains "important amendments rectifying" points in the U.S. memorandum, including "stipulations" affirming that Jerusalem is a part of the West Bank, "explanations" concerning security arrangements for the Palestinians, points ensuring that the powers of the Palestinian authority are not merely "administrative or formal" and a provision identifying the "unity" of Palestinian soil as including the West Bank, east Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip.

OPEC

The OPEC ministerial conference concluded late on 17 September with an agreement that according to Vienna radio, provided for an increase in the price of Saudi oil from $28 to $30 per barrel and a price freeze until 15 December on the oil produced by the other OPEC member states.

Riyadh radio cited a "responsible source" as denying reports that Saudi Arabia had decided to reduce oil production by 1 million barrels per day, saying they have "nothing to do with reality."

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KARMAL LETTER PROTESTS IPU CHAIR ON AFGHAN QUESTION

LD171920 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 17 September [TASS]--A letter to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Inter-Parliamentary Union from Chairman of the Revolution Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal was circulated at the 67th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

"At a time when the 67th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union is being held in Berlin to discuss such burning international problems as peace and security on earth, disarmament and detente," the letter says, "it should be noted, deplorably, that there are still countries that abuse this opportunity. Instead of applying themselves to the main cause of the conference, they are trying to undermine its agenda and to use this forum in their aims. Those countries exert themselves to misrepresent the facts, trying to draw the attention of the conference to the so-called question of Afghanistan and urge the participants to discuss this question separately and to make it introduce provisions related to the question in the draft resolution of the conference."

"In this connection it should be noted that the April Revolution in our country was won the victory relying on broad support of the overwhelming majority of the Afghan people, including all the democratic forces of the country, under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The April Revolution that has a national-democratic, anti-imperialist and anti-feudal character, is the result of a prolonged and consistent struggle of the Afghan people against social injustice, the expression of its will to build a new flourishing society free from the exploitation of man by man."

"The intrigues and plots of imperialist and reactionary circles and their armed aggression that continues to this day, the aggression that threatens our national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, created such a situation that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was compelled to defend itself and to ensure the noble aims of the great April Revolution. Therefore, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan asked the Soviet Union to render it military assistance under the treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation that was signed in 1978 and registered at the United Nations Organization. This request is in keeping with article 51 of the United Nations Charter. A limited contingent of Soviet forces is staying temporarily in Afghanistan at our request so as to oppose the aggression and interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

"The Revolution Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, conducting the policy of respect for the right of all countries to freedom, national sovereignty and territorial integrity on the basis of non-interference in internal affairs of other countries, regards the above-mentioned aspirations and attempts of certain countries as a gross and open interference in internal affairs of independent revolutionary Afghanistan and protests resolutely against this. The Revolution Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declares resolutely that this representative conference must not become an arena of the propaganda campaign of imperialist countries against Afghanistan."

"The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan asks the leadership of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to inform the participants in the conference of the principled stand of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with regard to such propaganda machinations."

KARMAL CHAIRS 19 SEP COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

GF171611 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1130 GMT 17 Sep 88

[Text] The Council of Ministers met at the Revolution Council headquarters yesterday under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, head of the Revolution Council and prime minister. Recommendations and proposals presented by various ministries were brought under consideration and important decisions were ma...

IZVESTIYA CHIEF EDITOR DEPARTS 17 SEP

GF171620 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1130 GMT 17 Sep 88

[Text] Petr Fedoseyevich Alekseyev, CPSU member, deputy chief of the international relations department of the USSR Supreme Soviet, deputy chief of the Journalists Union and editor in chief of the daily IZVESTIYA, left Kabul for his country today. He had arrived in Afghanistan at the head of a delegation to take part in the constituent congress of the Journalists Union of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

KARMAL LEAVES FOR USSR, YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA

GF171622 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1130 GMT 17 Sep 88

[Text] Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, member of the Revolution Council and education minister, today left for the Soviet Union at the head of a delegation to participate in the ceremonies of the 1,900th anniversary of Avicenna which are to be held in Moscow and Tashkent. After her Soviet visit, the education minister will represent the Afghan delegation in a UNESCO-sponsored meeting in Yugoslavia. She will also visit Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian national education minister.

PAKISTANI PAPER VIEWS CONDUCT OF SOVIETIAN SOLDIERS

PM191111 Karachi MORNING NEWS 27 Aug 88 p 6

[Shahid Orakzai article: "They Sell Even Their Uniforms To Buy American Goods"]

[Text] Although the outside world has been terrified by the heavy flow of Soviet arms into Afghanistan, the myth of the mighty Russian soldier has been exploded. The Russian soldiers have disappointed both Afghan President Babrak Karmal and the freedom fighters who relish combat.

Says a Kabul diplomat: "In sharp contrast to what we have heard about the Iron Curtain and the regimented society that lives behind it, the Russian soldier has turned out to be the most undisciplined creature the Afghans have ever come across".

"Russian soldiers seem to be taking full advantage of the uncertain situation in Afghanistan to violate military discipline. They sell their equipment, their guns, and even their uniforms," he said in an interview with the AAAS TIMES.

They dismantle their jeeps and other vehicles to sell the parts so they can have enough money to buy American goods. Russian tires and batteries are regularly sold openly in bazaars in Kabul and Jalalabad.

Never in contemporary history have such large number of Russians had the chance to go outside their country. A majority of the hundred thousand soldiers in Afghanistan prefer to subvert the invasion into a shopping spree unless sent on campaigns against the Afghans.

"They are ready to exchange a carton of Russian cigarettes for just one pack of a popular American brand," said one diplomat.

In Kabul's bazaars, when a Russian is asked to pay for a soda, he points the gun at the shopkeeper and reproduces the sound of a sub-machine gun firing. In some cases the Russians are not content with one or two sodas and take away several crates of soft drinks in their armored cars.

But Afghan morale is still high. At the sight of a Soviet detachment, Afghans spit and make an ugly sound like "kaakh-tfoo" to express their resentment of the Russians.

Diplomats believe that if the mujahideen were equipped with anti-aircraft missiles, they could force the Russians to leave in a few months. "With four or five gunships coming down a day, I don't think the Russians would hold out for long here," said one.

Mujahideen have suffered heavily from helicopter attacks. The going was particularly bad at the beginning of the invasion when they would fire at the gunships and give away their own positions. The helicopters soon returned their fire, inflicting heavy damage.

In the past few months the mujahideen have learned not to bother the gunships on their routine sorties. They now wait for them to land before they attack. Diplomats believe that unless the freedom fighters are given an effective weapon against the helicopters the war will remain a stalemate.

Since Russian armored and infantry attacks have not worked well against the Afghans, Russian strategy now relies heavily on air power.

When captured, the Russians cry and tremble and put their hands on their heads. Nevertheless, the Afghans take no prisoners. They say it would be difficult to keep them as prisoners of war.

The mujahideen could ship the Russian prisoners out of the country, but this is dangerous. The Afghans have had to destroy captured Russian equipment rather than risk taking it across the border. And tanks have been destroyed because the tribes cannot afford to maintain them.

In July the Afghans captured the most valuable booty of their campaign: A sophisticated jeep radio powerful enough to contact Moscow. The Soviets launched a massive search and destroy operation to find the jeep, but the Afghans who commandeered the jeep were able to outwit their pursuers by listening in on their conversations.

HERAT FORCES 'ELIMINATE' LARGE GROUP OF REBELS

GF2171920 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Yesterday in an armed confrontation, the brave soldiers and officers of the Herat military forces and the valiant garandoy [special police], with the cooperation of party activists and the militant and toiling people of Herat Province, eliminated a large group of rebels in the village of Gozargoni of Enjil district in that province. A large number of American and Chinese machineguns and thousands of bullets, as well as printed material have been captured from these (?lackeys), who upon the orders of their polluted masters are taking up arms against their toiling and Muslim brothers.

The brave soldiers and officers of Balkh Province, in a face to face confrontation in Samangan Province [as heard], have eliminated a large group of rebels---these dole collectors of U.S. imperialism--and returned triumphantly yesterday to the command center of Balkh Province. They were welcomed by the soldiers and officers of that command center who (?threw) flowers at them. Some party cadres and officials of the Balkh government were present.

ZIAUL HAQ COMMENTS ON FORTHCOMING UN SESSION

GF171833 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1200 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Excerpt] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, on his arrival in Quetta for a two-day visit, told journalists at Quetta airport that in his address to the General Assembly he would present a true picture of Islam, a religion of peace and security which teaches love for all humanity.

He said that Islam is a flagbearer of world peace. He said that we are proud of our 1,400-year old heritage. Our 900 million Muslims, one-fourth of the world's total population, are in fact a great power. The Islamic world not only abounds in manpower but is also blessed with oil and mineral resources. He said if the Muslim world unites it will not be difficult to solve the problems it faces. He said that he would stress the need for unity and solidarity among the Muslim nations during his speech in the United Nations.

Asked to comment on Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's appeal for jihad, he said: We support it fully. We said that all aspects of jihad should be tried to solve the problems facing the Islamic world.

Asked if there was any proposal on forming a joint Islamic army, the president replied in the affirmative and said that the main issue before the Islamic nations is complete unity of ranks. He said that an appreciable advance has been made in this direction.

Replying to another question, he said that a meeting between him and President Carter is possible. He said that he would meet with all the heads of state in New York and would also, according to his program, meet foreign ministers of all the countries in New York.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PLO'S QADDUMI

GF171800 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] The chairman of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Farouq Qaddumi, has appreciated the effective cooperation and constant support extended by Pakistan for the just struggle of Palestinians against Zionism and to regain their natural rights. Our diplomatic representative understands that Farouq Qaddumi, one of the top PLO leaders, has conveyed this appreciation in a communication addressed to the Pakistani foreign minister.

Mr Qaddumi has acknowledged Pakistan's constant support of the Palestinians' right to return to their land, their right of self-determination and establishment of an independent state on their territory. The PLO leader has expressed the confidence that the noble efforts that Pakistan is making within the Organization of Islamic Conference and at the international forum will prove good and positive impact on the issues of Jerusalem and Palestine and on the objectives which Islamic peoples are collectively striving for.

Our representative says in this letter Mr Qaddumi has thanked the Pakistani foreign minister for the effective role and efforts (?played) by him to support the Palestinian issue and to unify Islamic forces and their (?stances) to meet dangerous threats which Islamic states are facing in the present circumstances.

BRIEFS

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION--The production of crude oil has doubled. It now stands at 2,400 barrels a day. This follows a successful revival of well No 7, which had ceased production about a year ago and was abandoned by foreign experts. Meanwhile, drilling of another well, No 11, in (?Toot) oilfield has been completed. With the completion of this well in about 2 months, the production of oil from (?Toot) is estimated to rise to 3,600 barrels a day. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 17 Sep 80 GF]

NEPAL

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES DETAILS FOR NEW YORK [1] SEP

BK1317Z2 Kathmandu External Service in English 1430 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi left Katmandu for New York this evening to lead the Nepali delegation to the 45th General Assembly of the United Nations.

Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa will look after the affairs of the Foreign Ministry until the return of Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi, who left Katmandu today to participate in the 45th General Assembly of the United Nations. This was stated in a notice published today by the principal press secretariat of his majesty the king.

SRI LANKA

SOVIET OFFER IN POWER PROJECT AID REJECTED

BK1711[illegible] Colombo SUN in English 10 Sep 90 p 1

[By Jayanthi Gentiruwa]

[Excerpt] Sri Lanka turned down a Russian offer of aid to complete the construction of the Samanalawewa hydroelectric power project on the basis that the terms and conditions specified for the aid agreement were unsuitable, a senior official of the Mahaweli development board explained yesterday.

One of the reasons for turning down this offer was that the aid quantum was insufficient to complete the project, he said. The specified equipment for the project was also not of required quality and the board could not find engineers to work with that equipment, he added.

However, he said, the board would undertake several feasibility studies to utilise mini-hydro schemes for power generation with Chinese aid.

FOREIGN LOAN AGREEMENTS TOTAL 5.1 BILLION RUPEES

BK1511D4 Colombo International Service in English 1041 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] Sri Lanka during the first 6 months of this year signed 20 agreements for foreign loans. Amounting to some 5.1 billion rupees. A notable feature, however, is that these loans were obtained under most concessionary terms. The largest amount has been provided by Canada for the Maduru Oya reservoir project. This amounts to more than 1.045 billion rupees and this loan is interest free. It is repayable in 40 years with a grace period of 10 years. The International Development Agency heads the list of donor agencies having agreed to provide 1.847 billion rupees for four projects. China is giving 518.5 million rupees as development assistance. Japan has written off a loan of 22.2 million rupees under its debt relief program.

BRIEFS

SRI LANKA, ROMANIA AGREEMENT--A draft investment protection agreement between Sri Lanka and Romania was initialled at the Foreign Ministry on 29 August. [illegible]rding to official sources, this is the first such agreement between Sri Lanka and [illegible]mmunist country. An official delegation from Romania headed by its Foreign Ministry's senior legal adviser, Gheorghe Secaria, finalized the draft agreement during discussions with a Sri Lankan delegation led by the president's secretary, W.M.P.B. Wanniarachchi on Wednesday [27 August]. [Excerpt] [Colombo SUN in English 29 Aug 90 p 1 BK]

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

National Security Council Meeting

LD2716304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] This afternoon the National Security Council met in session in the presence of Dr Sayyed Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the report of the correspondent attached to the office of the president, in this meeting, attended by the commanders of the armed forces, the minister of national defense as well as the governors general of Ilam and Kermanshah and two representatives of the people of Ilam and Ilam in the National Consultative Assembly, the problems in the west of the country and the developments on the borders of Iran and Iraq were discussed.

Joint Staff Statement No 1

LD2715Z1 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1615 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued its Statement No 1 in connection with recent confrontations along the border between Iran and Iraq. The statement reads as follows:

In the exalted name. The noble and Muslim compatriots are hereby informed that since 1 September this year the mercenary Army of Iraq, supported by the superpowers whose ultimate aim is the destruction of Great Islam, has embarked on a series of military operations and cowardly attacks on the entire border zone and on our towns, both on the ground and from the air, and has started an imposed war. The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran deems it necessary to announce to the grateful nation of Iran some of the brave episodes and valiant warfare exhibited by the sacrificial forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The fighting forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with a spirit of faith in God and aware of the support and solidarity of the revolutionary and risen nation of Iran, will advance to the borders of self-sacrifice and will not spare the last drop of their blood toward exalting the true and rightful faith of Islam's prophet and the dear homeland, and will guard and protect Iran.

From 1 September the town of Qasr-e Shirin came under the fire of the Iraqi Army's long-range artillery and as a result a number of our Muslim compatriots, including children, women, young and old, were martyred, a number were injured and a number of Qasr-e Shirin residents migrated from the town. At this time, as a result of the shots fired in response by the Armed Forces of Iran, the ('Ali Gir) garrison in Iraq was completely destroyed. On 3 September Iraqi planes attacked Ilam's [word indistinct] and garrisons around Khorramshahr. The attack on garrisons around Khorramshahr was repulsed, but because of missiles fired by Iraq a number of air force personnel were martyred and a number were injured and the (Tank) was damaged. [as heard]

On 4 September Iraqi forces attacked garrisons in Ilam's Mehran and Salehabad areas with long-range artillery. In these operations the Armed Forces of Iran destroyed Langabeh garrison, oil installations and Zarbatiyah arsenals.

Khanbaghi garrison, which came under Iraqi artillery fire from 4 September, was surrounded by armored divisions; gendarmerie garrisons in this area fell on 7 September and as a result three gendarmerie personnel were captured, a number disappeared and some reported to Qasr-e Shirin. Investigations are still going on in this connection.

On 9 September the Armed Forces of Iran came under heavy artillery fire and bombardment by Iraq in the Ilam-e Ghazi and Qasr-e Shirin areas. As a result of counterattacks by the Armed Forces of Iran, heavy damage and casualties were inflicted on the forces of both sides and one of the Iraqi posts in this area was destroyed.

On 10 September most border areas in Mehran (west Qasr-e Shirin) were attacked [illegible] the air by the enemy and in response the Iranian armed forces confronted them.

On 11, 12 and 13 September the Iranian forces once again entered into confrontation with Iraqi forces all along the western border. In all, as a result of these operations five Iraqi MiG's were hit, of which three crash-landed on Iranian soil and the other two on Iraqi soil near the Iranian border. Five helicopters, nine tanks, two trailers and trucks, and three Iraqi garrisons were destroyed. The Iraqi army suffered heavy losses in personnel. Due to lack of access to the dead the real number cannot be ascertained, but according to the accounts of deserters and direct observation of combat areas in field glasses it is possible to draw a general conclusion. In these confrontations the number of casualties and losses suffered by the armed forces of Iraq is [illegible] the result of its crash-landing has not yet been established--one MiG helicopter, three personnel carriers and a few tanks. Eleven gendarmerie personnel have disappeared, three have been captured and a number have been martyred or injured.

At present, along the western border, from Sar Pol in the [illegible] area, artillery fire and air bombardment is continuing night and day between the two sides, and Iraqis control some of the mountains around Khan Lenji border post and Ilam posts. War has been going on for the past few days to take back these mountains. It is noteworthy that the mountains controlled by the Iraqi army have been claimed to the Ba'thist Government of Iraq according to the 1975 treaties between Iran, Iraq and Algeria, and since the victory of the revolution, this has been the basis of disagreement between the two countries.

The morale of the personnel of the armed forces, ground forces, air force and gendarmerie and the guards corps and armed local forces is excellent, and eight Iraqi armed personnel have taken refuge with the armed forces of Iran. The Joint Staff of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran will inform the fighting and champion nation of Iran about the result of confrontations in a daily statement.

Joint Staff Statement No 3

[20181029 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0941 GMT 18 Sep 80]

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued its Statement No 3 in connection with operations and clashes involving the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the mercenary Iraqi forces. The text of the statement is as follows:

In His exalted name. Your self-sacrificing brother soldiers, with unbroken resolve with love of the true religion of Islam and the dear homeland, relying upon God and the support of the heroic Iranian nation, are locked in battle with the enemy on all battle-fronts. On 18 September heavy fighting developed between the forces of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraqi Ba'thist forces in the Chalambah post area, Ilam region, but the enemy was forced to pull back and flee as a result of heavy fire from the friendly forces. Heavy losses were inflicted on enemy installations and buildings in this battle. Friendly forces suffered no casualties. Also on the same day, the mercenary Iraqi forces brought the town of Qasr-e Shirin under artillery fire, but the friendly forces repulsed the enemy attacks by intense heavy artillery bombardment.

On 17 September, the courageous and combat-ready forces of the gendarmerie and the Revolution Guards Corps and other armed forces in the region, with soldierly courage, delivered a mortal blow at the mercenary forces of Iraq at Khan Lenji area, and managed to capture three pieces of weaponry left behind in the area.

"In Iraq's case," Dr Sani-Zadr argued, "it is not the Soviet Union. Therefore it has to be the United States. If the regime relied on the people, there would be no problem."

A truly popular, Moslem regime would fight to liberate Palestine, and not "a handful of Lilis," he charged.

He added, however, that the relationship between the Iraqi regime and the people was an "internal affair" in which Iran had no intention of interfering.

"What I was shown shot-down Iraqi MIG's, that did not make me happy. It's are made to fight against the common enemy and not for Moslems to kill each other with. That shows the fascist nature of the Iraqi regime," he concluded.

Sani-Zadr, Iraqi Officers Meeting

LD1811100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Text] Brigadier General Fallahi and Brigadier General Zahir-Nezhad this morning held talks with Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Sani-Zadr, the president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Discussions were held and views exchanged regarding the problems and issues relating to the western part of the country and the battle-readiness and the mode of operation of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the border strip region.

Reaction to Husayn's Speech

LD1909047 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Unattributed commentary: "Saddam Husayn's Days Are Numbered"]

[Text] At last Saddam has dug his own grave. Knowledge of this was seen by the Iraqis on the face of the despicable imperialist agent, Saddam, when he was on television last night. The Iraqis also deduced this from the tone of Saddam's voice, as he appeared desperate, confused and scared when informing the so-called National Assembly of the so-called Revolution Command Council's resolutions on the abrogation of the Algiers agreement. He is right to grieve. He remembered his shameful stand when he bowed in submissiveness and humiliation to kiss the shah's hands, because under this agreement, he managed to continue in power until now. His remarks on the grave shortage in arms are simply false. He who grew up within the CIA and who was saturated with its ethics uses no harm in kissing the buried shah's hands or feet, in order to extend his unstable rule. This despicable spirit, which knows nothing but meek submissiveness to U.S. imperialism and its agents, is likely to do ugly things.

Hence, all signs indicate that he who has no religion and no honor also has no dignity. Such small mentalities show humiliation before strangers and infidels. These mentalities, however, display the courage of a lion to their masses and display their peoples.

Ever since U.S. intelligence brought Saddam to power, our people in Iraq have been well aware of how the ordeals and calamities have intensified and how the number of families who grieve over the killed father, the [mutilated] son and the imprisoned daughter has doubled. Even the executioners and members of his clique, who helped and supported him, did not escape his crimes. His thirst for blood is a sickness that cannot be purged. Saddam is prepared to sacrifice his closest people in serving his despicable spirit, which he is not ashamed to express through the most vile and mean methods.

Indeed, he is right to grieve, because he is aware of the fact that the hand he kissed in Algiers in total submissiveness is now in hell and because he will not find another hand to kiss. His only option is to wait for his inevitable end at the hands of the tribes, which are seeking revenge in every lane and house.

They are waiting for the moment of salvation, to get rid of this hired agent in wounded Iraq.

As usual, he was not ashamed to announce over his radio that pretender Saddam's envoys returned to Baghdad after conveying his viewpoints to certain Arab rulers. These rulers were King Hussayn and King Khalid. Saddam received the blessings of these two rulers for the war he is waging on behalf of the Americans on our western borders.

Saddam did not forget to deceive the mercenaries of the so-called National Assembly, which consists only of hired agents, by saying, that his guarantee to victory is the Iraqi people. What Iraqi people did this agent mean? Are they from the families of Labd, Hussayn, Ja-bar'id, (Khuraysa), Fatli, 'Thayd, Abu 'Amir, Al-Ghuzz'il, Muhammad, (Hussayn)), Al-Mugatit, (Jathel), Al-Jubur, Nabi'ah, Al-Marrah, As-Sadi tribes, Tamir, Dur, Al-Ba'id, Surghit, Hasan, Asad and Salim? If these are the Iraqi people, each house among these families is seeking revenge for a son executed and a daughter raped. Will your humor allow you to ask these people to give up their honor and to forget the blood you shed? And will your understanding of humor let you believe that these honorable and zealous patriots can for-get their honor, which has been violated by you? You are talking about a people whose honor does not permit them to extend their hands to courts, which are stained with the blood of innocent people. Martyrs As-Sadr and his sister Al-'Alawiyah are only examples of the martyrs assassinated by you.

Saddam also spoke about the Iraqi Army. We do not know what Iraq army you are talking about. Is there any army left for Iraq, after you killed the elite among its brave officers? You replaced them with your executioners and mercenaries, to cart the sons of the people off to a burning place prepared by U.S. imperialism.

Now that you have begun this war by digging your grave with your own hands, you will face an army over which you have no power. If you were deceived at the outset, you will find out that the Iraqi people, by themselves, are capable of defeating you and of ending your evil deeds. Coming days will prove that Wednesday showed that Saddam's life and his [illegible] rule are nearing their end. Let our people in Iraq prepare themselves for the crucial hour. Let the Iraqi people use their potentials and energies to exhaust the regime.

O honorable Iraqi people: We have an appointment with you to proceed toward real freedom and to get rid of the submissive U.S. servant, who is implementing the vile U.S. objectives.

It is a jihad until the despot's regime and all despots are toppled.

Fighting in Dasht-e Azadegan

[FIT1330 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 17 Sep 80]

[Text] The public relations office of the Khuzestan governor general's office announced:

Fighting started in the Dasht-e Azadegan area this morning following an attack by Iraqi mercenaries. Iranian forces returned the fire with bravery and high morale.

The Islamic Republic Air Force participated in the battle, destroying the Iraqi Dashkhi post and also several tanks and other Iraqi vehicles.

According to reports from the Khuzestan Health department, the fighting resulted in the martyrdom of one Iranian soldier and the wounding of three others whom are in satisfactory condition. The report adds: From 1250 to 1330 today the Shalamcheh border area was the scene of local skirmishes with the Iraqi mercenary forces. There was no material damage or injuries.

Casualties in Qasr-e Shirin

LD2171702 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the public relations office of the headquarters of joint operations in the west of the country has announced: Following the confrontations along the border today, the mercenary Iraqi army opened artillery fire on the border town of Qasr-e Shirin, and as a result of the explosion of a shell inside one of the town's streets, 3 residents were martyred and 18 were injured. According to this report a number of those injured in the Iranian-Iraqi border confrontations were treated on the spot.

17 Sep Border Clashes

LD1860711 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] PARS quotes informed sources in Khorramshahr as saying that twice yesterday, mercenary Ba'thist elements used heavy arms in attacking the Islamic Revolution Guards and the citizens of the villages in the border region of Shalamcheh.

The first attack, which took place at 1230 yesterday, lasted about 40 minutes. Our Islamic forces strongly and bravely repulsed this treacherous attack.

The second attack, which took place at 1725 and was still raging at 1900, was directed against the citizens of the border villages.

No reports have been forthcoming on the number of possible victims or losses resulting from this attack.

The report says that officials in the city of Khorramshahr have begun an evacuation of the citizens of the Khorramshahr border strip.

An informed source in the Khorramshahr district office informed PARS yesterday afternoon that yesterday's clashes between the Islamic Revolution forces and agent Ba'thist forces caused heavy losses to the Iraqi side. The source added that the Basra military hospital was filled with Ba'thist wounded, while the citizens of the Iraqi villages of al-Suwayrin and [Khurubiyyah] were evacuated.

The source says that large groups of citizens of Khorramshahr and of Khuzistan in general have announced their readiness to wage the battle and confront the agent Ba'thist forces.

Battle Successes

LD1810154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0944 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] The public relations spokesman for the joint headquarters of operations in the west of the country announced this morning that the border situation was relatively quiet last night and that only in some areas of the border strip had there been sporadic clashes. The public relations office of the joint headquarters of the operations in the west of the country also announced: Following clashes during the past few days in the district of Sayangan, in the Kurdish area, the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran--composed of the guards corps, the army and the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga--following a 24-hour clash with the democrats and the mercenary elements of the Iraqi Ba'thists, succeeded in regaining the Sardani and [Sezeput] heights which were formerly under the control of the assailants and from where they controlled the entire region.

The public relations office of the joint headquarters of the operations in the west of the country issued the following announcement: All armed elements in Sayangan region are warned that the entire region is under the control of Islamic Revolution forces. The slightest suspicious move will be severely crushed. Therefore, all illegal armed individuals are warned to hand in their weapons to the revolutionary forces in that region within 24 hours. If they do not they will be dealt with with complete decisiveness.

KEYHAN Reports on Fighting

[2198]III Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 11 Sep 80 p 2

[Unnamed KEYHAN correspondents' reports: "Iran-Iraq Land and Air Battles on Several Fronts Reach Climax"]

[Excerpts] The fierce fighting at the three locations of Qasr Layli, Sar Qhasar and Sarmal Kash involving Iranian and Iraqi tanks, armor and [illegible]'s have entered a decisive phase, with both sides attacking each other with all their might.

Reporting this news this morning, the KEYHAN correspondent in Kermanshah quoted the regional guards corps commander as follows: "Following the intensification of the conflict, the organization for the mobilization of the oppressed has issued an order drafting all persons in the region between the ages of 18 and 40.

The KEYHAN correspondent in Kermanshah also quoted an informed source on the border at Qasr-e Shirin as follows: "In clashes yesterday and overnight, about 35 Iraqi tanks and another MIG were destroyed and over 200 Ba'thist soldiers were killed. Iraqi army ambulances are still taking away the dead and wounded from the area."

Concluding his report, the KEYHAN correspondent in Kermanshah added: "The rumor of the loss of the border post at Khan Layli and the infiltration of Iraqi forces into the area have not yet been confirmed by Iranian border authorities, and fierce fighting is continuing on land and in the air, at the strategic point on the route to Naftshar."

The KEYHAN correspondent sent to the border also wrote in his report yesterday: "Qasr-e Shirin is gradually being emptied of inhabitants, and the authorities are saying that about 80 percent of the townspeople have left and the stores there are closed. A run on the banks by Qasr-e Shirin people failed when the banks were forced by the emergency to close down."

The KEYHAN correspondent also stated: "A large number of people from Qasr-e Shirin arriving in Kermanshah gathered in front of the governor general's office demanding accommodation in the city; a large number have also gone to Islamabad and other cities, where they have found accommodation mainly in the mosques and private houses."

Kermanshah--In clashes over the past 2 days on the Iranian-Iraqi border, four MIG's and four helicopters were destroyed by Iranian antiaircraft guns. Following this, in addition to reinforcing its land forces and canceling all leave for military personnel, Iraq proceeded to install surface-to-air missiles on the Iranian-Iraqi border.

There is a rumor that the Iraqi Ba'thist regime is planning a large-scale offensive to restore morale among its troops. An informed border authority rejected this and told the KEYHAN correspondent that the rumors of an Iraqi offensive in the region and a Ba'thist attack on Iran's borders were inaccurate, and merely a propaganda and psychological ploy initiated by the enemy following the blows it has suffered. At present the border battle is still being waged in the region of Sumar and the outposts of Naftshar and Ilam. Iranian Phantom air cover has put the Iraqi MIG's to flight, and Iraqi helicopters appear only rarely above Naftshar and Sumar.

In his report on the situation at Mehran, the KEYHAN correspondent there states: "The Iraqi Ba'thist Army has again attacked the border city of Mehran with such heavy weapons as artillery, tanks and missiles and has also fired on border outposts. According to this report, the attack was neutralized by Islamic Republic of Iran forces and all the Iraqi Ba'thist army prefabricated concrete bunkers at [Dawraji], [Amol], [Ejerat] and [Tuqan] were destroyed.

A report from Naftshar states: After Iraqi T62's were forced down by Islamic Republic of Iran forces, it has been calm since 0900 yesterday and, although the city has been evacuated, there is excellent morale among the joint guards, army, gendarmerie and oil depot guards forces manning the bunkers.

Qasr-e Shirin--Iranian-Iraqi border clashes have assumed new dimensions since yesterday morning and, following brave attacks by Iranian forces, one Iraqi T62 after another has been brought down on the Khosravi border. In operations yesterday after the discovery of the location of 20 Iraqi tanks in the mountains of Ay-Dagh, Islamic Republic of Iran Phantoms attacked and destroyed them. However, several tanks were still left in the vicinity and began to withdraw.

A report from the border also states that with the martyrdom of 3 Iranian troops at Qal'eh Safid, a total of 5 Iranians have been martyred and 15 have been wounded.

The KEYHAN correspondent also reported that the sky is filled with smoke along the entire border around Qasr-e Shirin and from Sarpol-e Zahab to Khosravi, and that this indicates heavy Ba'thist casualties, which a border source talking to KEYHAN in Qasr-e Shirin put at 270.

Funeral for Soldier

GF171355 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] The body of martyred soldier Hosayn Rostami has been buried in Behesht-e Zahra Cemetery in Masjed Soleyman during a ceremony attended by a large number of citizens. Those attending the funeral chanted slogans such as "Saddam Tarid [Hussayn], the traitor, this is our last message: The 20-million army is ready to arise" and "I will kill, I will kill the one who killed my brother" to show their hatred of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime.

The attendants gathered at the headquarters of the city's reconstruction crusade organization. Hojjat ol-Eslam Mortazavi spoke on the position of the martyr in Islam. A 10-point resolution was read. The resolution says in part: We consider the government of traitor Saddam Tarid a lackey regime of the United States and announce our war with his world-devouring masters as decreed by our great Imam Khomeyni. We also announce our unqualified support for the brave Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran as well as the gendarmes and the brave guards who are fighting world-devouring imperialism. We announce to our great Imam that should he order it all of us men, women and children will walk into the heart of Baghdad to destroy the Ba'thist mercenaries.

The resolution supports the rulings of the Masjed Soleyman Revolution Court and asks the shar' magistrate and revolution prosecutor to put on trial all lackey mercenaries and agents of those who sow discord. The resolution criticizes the education purging committee, which has not revealed the names of any foreign lackies, and asks it to reveal those names to the people immediately.

Shiraz Funerals

GF161544 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The funeral of six soldiers martyred in the country's western region took place at the Shiraz No 476 military hospital this morning. A large number of citizens including Ayatollah Dastgheyb, the Friday imam of Shiraz, clergymen, militarymen and security personnel and revolution guards attended.

The funeral prayers for (Ibrahim) [name indistinct], Seyyed (Abdul Vahi) Mostomi, Sha'ban 'Ali Kamarzanpur, (Faraj Ollah) Hoseynzadeh, Vali (Sahbipur) from the air force's 55th unit and Ahmad (Nasiri) from the 81st army of Kermanshah were given by Ayatollah Dastgheyb at the Shrine of (Nasa). The six were buried at the (Dar ol-Kalameh) cemetery.

According to our reporter, the bodies of Sha'ban 'Ali Samsampur Vali [Bakhtiyari], (Faraj Ollah) Hoseynzadeh and Ahmad (Nezra'i) were sent to their hometowns.

Ayatollah Dastgheyb and the Fars governor sent messages of condolences and congratulations to the families of the martyrs. The Shiraz bazaar was closed today due to the funeral of the martyrs.

Further Condolences

GF141350 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] The Agha Jari Revolution Guards have announced their congratulations and condolences to the Imam and the martyr-nurturing nation as well as to his family on the occasion of the martyrdom of Iraj Dastyari. The director of the public relations department of Agha Jari guards, in a telephone conversation with the Ahvaz news center, announced:

Brother Guard Iraj Dastyari, the leader of the revolution guards from Agha Jari, who was sent to the Khorramshahr border region on Thursday to fight the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries, was killed during a mine-planting operation and while fighting the enemy. Another brother from the same group, Bijan Dastyari, was injured and has been sent to the police hospital in Tehran. His condition is satisfactory.

Destruction of Iraqi Train

LD180516 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0130 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent, an Iraqi train has struck a mine in the Khaniqin sector and 22 of its cars have caught fire. This train carried fuel and ammunition. There is no information regarding losses or the number of casualties. The Moslim Iraqi strugglers have claimed responsibility for the destruction of this train.

The western joint operations staff has announced that the situation in the western part of the country was relatively calm last night and only sporadic clashes took place between the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the guards corps on one side and the Iraqi mercenaries on the other in the border strip regions of Qasr-e Shirin, Mehran and Ilam. No casualties have been reported in these clashes.

DEVELOPMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Bani-Sadr Interview With AFP

NC171415 Paris AFP in English 1415 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 17 Sep (AFP)--The United States has accepted the principle of an inquiry commission to look into "relations between the U.S.A. and the shah," President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr announced here today.

In his personal view, he said in an exclusive interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, this would satisfy Iran's demands concerning "America's crimes in Iran"--one of the preconditions for the release of the 52 American hostages held here since last Nov. 4.

At the same time he hinted that the Iranian parliament, which has announced that a special commission will take up the hostage question, will officially request the U.S. administration to given an account of America's former policies regarding Iran. "and I think that our request will be acceptable to the U.S.A."

He refused to divulge whether the inquiry commission would be international or not, however.

He said the American decision was transmitted to him by Ibrahim Yazdi, the Swiss ambassador to Iran who is currently handling U.S. interests here.

Iran's other demands, which he said would be formulated by parliament, would substantially be those made last Friday by religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

(Last week, Ayatollah Khomeyni laid down four conditions for the release of the hostages: the return of the shah's assets, the settling of claims of Iran, unfreezing Iranian assets in the USA and a guarantee not to interfere militarily or politically in Iranian affairs.)

Mr Bani-Sadr stressed however that "the release of the hostages could not be envisaged before the start of negotiations.

"I am not pessimistic about the eventual outcome of the hostage problem," he said. "After the stance adopted by the Imam (Khomeyni) I believe that things will be easier unless the United States prevents this. There are in the USA pressure groups which are planning provocative acts."

Such groups had emerged in the past he said, and had notably organised the departure of the shah from the United States to Panama at the time when Iran was preparing to demand his arrest and extradition.

On technical and legal problems concerning restitution to Iran of the late shah's assets, the president said "there is no such thing as easy work, but when one wants to succeed one can prepare the conditions for it to be achieved.

While optimistic over the hostage question, Mr Bani-Sadr affirmed that he was pessimistic over "American policy."

The Americans, he charged, "do not want to understand that they are no longer the bosses of the world. For them Iran is lost but they still want to recover it.

On Europe's attitude to Iran, the president said that Europe, in an independent role, could profit from the occasion offered it by the Islamic Revolution to contribute towards another world balance of power, but it prefers to follow the United States.

"Perhaps it is not too late if only it (Europe) can apply an independent policy. That is an offer I have always made," Mr Bani-Sadr said.

The lifting of European sanctions against Iran, he concluded "would change nothing in the spirit of our relations if it was consequent to an American decision. What is important is independence from the United States."

Majlis Discussion

LD1811144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly was convened at 0950 with the recitation of verses from the glorious Koran and under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani. At today's open session of the Majlis a number of deputies described the various issues of the country in their progenda speeches and discussed the requirements of their constituencies. The Majlis then discussed the agenda and the issue of the U.S. hostages was raised and the debate on the general aspects of it began.

Following progenda speeches by several deputies at today's open session of the Majlis a debate on the general aspects of the issue of the hostages began so that a decision may be made regarding the formation of a special commission and its duties and authority.

VIII. 18 Sep 80

[illegible]

[illegible]

Our correspondent reports that, regarding the issue of the hostages, Hosayn Ghaseri-Lahanabadi, the deputy from Mashhad, said that the action of hostage taking undoubtedly is a revolutionary action. As the Imam has said, this action was a revolution greater than the previous one. Thus, one should take revolutionary advantage of this revolutionary action.

(Mohammad Ghaza'i-Gorakidi), the deputy from Saqez, while expressing gratitude to the Muslim student followers of the Imam's policy, said: The occupation of the U.S. den of espionage was the cry of the nation and the oppressed against the United States' injustices. The hostages should be regarded as a symbol of the United States' interference in Iran. These hostages represent a part of America's attitude toward Iran.

('Ali Aqa Mohammadi), the deputy from Hamadan, said in his remarks: The act of hostage taking was so positive that it identified America's wickedness and proved that if a nation refuses to submit to it, the United States will subject that nation to a forced blockade. This proves that we should always rely upon nations, not governments. The act of hostage taking clearly showed the nature of our enemy, the United States.

(Asadollah Sayad), the deputy from Shahreza, in his remarks at the open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, discussed the issue of the hostages and said: Our position vis-a-vis America is that of an oppressed against an oppressor. Our duty in this context is perfectly clear, and we shall adopt the same position with regard to America as we did against the Shah throughout 15 years of struggle. He added: Our position is that laid down by our school. We have learned it from our leader, and we continue to stand against America. Our school is the school of martyrdom and we shall win, with God's help.

Afterwards, ('Ali Akbar Velayati) said: America's nature is such that its aggression is beyond question. Imperialism depends upon the exploitation of others; otherwise it would be destroyed. We should not take this matter lightly. He added: With our act of hostage taking we showed the world that one can act without accords between super-powers and that one can stand against them. The hostage taking action was something that reinforced the spirit of the Muslims and the oppressed.

According to our correspondent's report, in response to a reference made by one of the deputies, who was speaking about the hostage issue, to the record of the provisional government, engineer Mehdi Bazargan and Ebrahim Yazdi, the deputies from Tehran, provided certain explanations regarding the record of the provisional government, particularly in matters concerning Iranian-U.S. relations.

According to a Central News Bureau correspondent, Prime Minister Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i; Colonel Fakuri, the defense minister; Brigadier General Zahir-Nezhad, the commander of the ground forces; and a number of officers of the army of the Islamic Republic took part in the concluding proceedings of the session. Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani closed the open session in order to hold a closed, official session to hear a report on the situation in the western part of the country. According to the Constitution, when security is no longer necessary the matters discussed at the session will be made available to the Iranian nation.

The open session of the Majlis today ended at 1215.

No Agreement in Majlis

SC1809302 Paris AFP in English 0926 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran 18 Sep (AFP)--Iran's parliament today concluded its second discussion on the 52 American diplomats held hostage without agreeing on guidelines for a special committee to study the problem or appointing its members.

Then the parliament started a secret discussion that would be devoted to the attacks on the Iraqi border, according to unconfirmed reports. Military leaders and Premier Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i reportedly would speak at the closed-door sitting.

Tehran Radio Commentary

LD1805552 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0411 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The seizure of the American hostages and the occupation of the den of espionage was a revolutionary act carried out by the Muslim student followers of the Imam's policy. The Imam said: "Hostage taking is the natural reaction to the activities of America." The Imam has talked about this matter several times and has always said the students were good.

Our nation, who had lost its patience with the American crimes, arrested these rulers who had betrayed this nation over a lifetime. It had a logical demand which was: "The shah and his assets must be returned to Iran." But America rejected this. Now, after the death of the shah, the nation will not release the hostages easily. If there are hands at home and abroad struggling to misrepresent the seizure of the CIA spies as a counterrevolutionary action and seeking to accelerate their release by this means, they must know that our nation, as the Imam has said, shall not release them easily. America must give in to our demands, the main points of which have been briefly explained by the Imam as: A change of American policy vis-a-vis Iran, the return of all the country's assets and property to us, repentance for actions America has carried out in the past, a promise not to repeat them, and our other demands, so that Iran might adopt a moderate position regarding the hostages. Of course in this connection, the Islamic Consultative Assembly is the authority which must look into it and will do so.

JOMHURI-YE ISLAMI Editorial

JN1811130 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0627 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Under the headline "The Majlis and the Hostages," the paper JOMHURI-YE ISLAMI carries an editorial in which it says: [The sooner had] the Islamic Majlis begun its discussion of the U.S. hostage spies issue than the people began to watch their representatives, in order to see how they deal with this issue.

It is natural that the decision of the people's representatives will not be the final point in the long path of our confrontation with imperialism, since any decision will really be another step on the path to achieving the interests and goals of the Islamic Revolution in Iran and will be considered a part of the struggle of the world's Muslims and oppressed against the superpowers, until they are completely wiped out [Ila an ratimma al-Qada' 'Alayhum Tamman].

During the past 10 months, the western press and its agents have often tried to draw a veil over the great effects of the revolutionary action taken by the Muslim student followers of the Imam's line. Though we do not want to list here the results of the occupation of the espionage den, we would like to recall the principles that should be considered in dealing with the U.S. hostage spies issue.

1. The United States is incapable of doing anything. Indeed, this statement, which is the culmination of the speeches of the nation's Imam, should be the basic principle in dealing with [words indistinct] (?against the changes) and radical transformations in our society in such a way that any U.S. military confrontation with the Islamic Republic would lead to (?further impetus) for the Islamic Revolution in all parts of the region, even if such a confrontation costs millions of people and brings about a dictatorial U.S. regime in the region.

Our people and all of the world's Muslims have become aware of the secret of victory in such a war and struggle. Indeed, they are aware that any blow dealt them, however strong and painful it may be, will only enhance the strength of the free and liberated masses.

2. We must always remember that the U.S. hostility toward Iran is not a superficial one that will end with the solution of the hostage issue. Even if we lay down conditions for the release of the hostage spies and the United States responds to these conditions, we must not imagine or expect that everything in our struggle against this arrogant power is over.

We will not achieve a final victory over U.S. imperialism if we do not break up its power in all of the oppressed states, which are being trampled on by its despotic hegemony and power. Our people have become aware of the truth of this, as have all of the world's oppressed in one way or another. Thus it would be natural for the predominant belief in the Islamic Majlis to concur with this.

The Majlis has to know that the United States is this century's arch-Satan and that its notorious intrigues, plots and schemes against the Islamic Revolution in Iran and against all of the world's oppressed will continue until this cursed Satan is irrevocably wiped out like an ordinary al-qada' [illegible].

3. The Majlis members have to begin their work without caring about the Westerners' stand and we are confident that they will do this.

4. It is true that we are moving toward the establishment of clear conditions for the release of the hostages, in accordance with our Islamic Revolution's interests. However, we must not be afraid that the United States will reject these conditions. Our people feel neither fear nor apprehension about the detainment of the spies during this period, nor even about trial of the spies. Thus, the people's representatives must feel likewise. [words indistinct] release of the hostages has to take the orders of the nation's imam into consideration. Since we believe that the imam's expressions and statements in his speeches [illegible] can be interpreted, their actual interpretation in accordance with the imam's revolutionary spirit requires a new study of all that the leader has said about the superpowers, particularly on our relations with the United States.

5. [number as heard] It is natural that among the conditions laid down, one must be that the United States guarantee: not to interfere in Iran's internal affairs and situation. Such a guarantee should not be one of mere words. Indeed, we should tell the United States that since its forces are in Oman and other states in the region and since the U.S. warlines and pirates are stationed in the Hormuz Straits, thus polluting the Indian Ocean's calm atmosphere with their presence, we do not see any value in any guarantee that the United States will not interfere in Iran.

All of the Arab peoples must be well aware that the U.S. presence in the Persian Gulf is a threat to the sovereignty and independence of all Muslim states and a direct interference in the affairs of the region's peoples and of Muslims generally.

We should tell the United States that it has transformed the peaceful Islamic waters into an area of war, under the guise of its deceitful war against communism, which is really a war against Islam.

Under these circumstances, neither we nor any of the region's states have any guarantee that the United States will not interfere in our affairs. We must tell the United States and all of the superpowers, including the Soviet Union, to leave the Indian Ocean, stressing that the Islamic peoples do not want any guardian over them.

7. The United States has begun to play a game that reflects its desire to say that it is not able to return the deposed shah's money, which was stolen from the people.

It says that legal problems will arise on this issue. Thus, in addition to its other responsibilities, the Majlis has to inform the United States that just as he issued an order freezing the Iranian assets in the United States, Carter must order all U.S. banks and companies to prepare inventories of the assets deposited there, which belong to the people.

BAZARGAN CITES KHOMEYNI ON PURCHASE OF U.S. WEAPONS

NC1810460 Paris AFP in English 1035 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 18 Sep (AFP)--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni spoke of a need to "prepare public opinion" prior to ordering weapons and spare parts from the United States, former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan said here today.

Speaking during the Iranian Majlis [parliament] debate on the U.S. hostages, Mr Bazargan said that while premier in the first post-shah government he had informed the ayatollah that Iran needed spare parts, arms and technicians that only the United States could provide.

"If you want, we can abandon all these contracts," Mr. Bazargan said he told the ayatollah.

Ayatollah Khomeyni responded that, "For the time being we need all of that but we must prepare public opinion. I swear that the imam said this. The defense minister and several other people were witnesses," Mr. Bazargan said.

PARS INTERVIEWS NO'INFAR ON PROPOSALS TO OPEC

LD1808930 Tehran PARS in English 0821 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 18 Sep (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--'Ali Akbar No'infar, the head of the Iranian delegation to the OPEC conference in Vienna yesterday gave a telephone interview with PARS in Tehran. Following are excerpts from the interview:

Question: What has been the result of the OPEC conference in Vienna thus far?

Answer: The idea for the OPEC conference in Vienna has been to explore long-term policies for oil pricing, on the basis of a sound strategy which may execute the legitimate interests of the oil exporting countries. Iran proposed in the conference that OPEC policies for oil production and its sale to the countries of the world be formulated in accordance with the economic development in the oil exporting countries, and in a manner consistent with the rate of inflation in these countries, whereas in opposition Saudi Arabia and Iraq proposed that the inflation rate in the industrialized countries form the basis for oil pricing. Thus, by giving such a proposal, Saudi Arabia totally disregarded the concern for the economic development of the oil producing countries, and prevented the passing of the proposal for the purpose of safe-guarding the interests of the West and especially the United States...Saudi Arabia and Iraq are bent to let the West control the oil pricing, so that the industrialized countries of the world might thereby control the world's economy and its policies. Just as an example, the costs of purchasing the necessary machinery for a refinery has increased five-fold during the past three years, and naturally the oil producing countries which purchase such machinery suffer greatly under the burden of such heavy costs. But the pricing of oil cannot be made without regard to the factors involved in its production. By increasing her production to a level staggering to the imagination, and by insisting to keep its oil price lower than the established OPEC price, Saudi Arabia intends to exert pressure on Iran, whereas we have managed to keep ourselves by adopting [word indistinct] oil policies. But only countries like Ecuador, Nigeria, and Gabon, which do not have the necessary power for counterbalancing such pressures will incur losses as a result of this situation... Presently there are oil tankers which wander on the oceans because there is no place for them to unload their oil.

Question: Why do you think Iran's proposal was not accepted by OPEC?

Answer: The issue should be viewed from other aspects. By our steady insistence Iran succeeded in dissuading other countries from [word indistinct] Saudi Arabia's proposal, and we thus halted the possibility of wasting the inexhaustible resources of the OPEC countries which would otherwise be pocketed by the oil companies of the West.

Question: What happened to Iran's proposal for establishing an OPEC bank to aid the Third World countries which buy oil from OPEC?

Answer: It is a shame that the proposal was rejected by others at the OPEC conference. Saudi Arabia sells her oil at 4 dollars below the established OPEC price, and thereby gave some 15 billion dollars in gift to the Western countries, but despite her outstanding benevolence to the West she stood against the idea of allocating a small portion of this money to the Third World countries. At any rate I do not think that Iran and Saudi Arabia will reach any agreement in the present conference... Fortunately, Iran's proposal for boycotting the occupying regime of Al-Quds and the regime of South Africa, won the approval of the majority of the OPEC countries.

Question: When is the next conference of the OPEC ministers, which is supposed to review short-term policies for oil pricing?

Answer: The meetings of the OPEC ministers were held were simultaneously with the OPEC conference. The oil ministers of the OPEC countries are scheduled to hold a meeting within 15 days at a location to be determined later on. They are to take decisions in connection with a reduction by 2.5 million barrels of oil by Saudi Arabia.

Question: What are Iran's policies for oil production in the future?

Answer: I think our policy will be based on it has been already--on controlling the volume of production. This is a policy with us are in the future and I think it will be our permanent policy. We consider it as our responsibility to safeguard our resources for our future generations, and we will produce oil only as much as is needed for purchasing necessary products from abroad. We believe that the rate of production and sales should be consistent with the interest of our own country and not with the demand of the Western countries. Currently Iran obtains 12 billion rials in exchange revenues by producing 6000,000 barrels of oil and 300,000 barrels of [word] oil daily. We will certainly review our present policies in the event it is proved that we need to import other products necessary for developing the country.

Question: Why do Iraq and Saudi Arabia not lower their oil production?

Answer: Iraq and Saudi Arabia have increased the volume of their production under pressure from the United States Government, and they have also entered into agreements for producing umpteen billions of oil [as received] to the United States. That is why their increasing production has created a chaotic condition in the international markets.

Question: The Western countries have frequently referred to certain OPEC countries as being "hard liners." What are the OPEC countries which can be classified in your judgement as such?

Answer: It is no vice to be a hard liner, especially if such a policy has been adopted to safeguard the interest of the impoverished masses. This is a descriptive name which certain Western countries use in reference to Iran, Algeria, and Libya. There are speculations that Iraq has been designing plans to take the leadership of the OPEC countries.

Question: What has thus far been done for reaching this aim, and what are the prospects of her doing so in the future?

Answer: Well, the idea of taking the control and leadership of the OPEC countries is beside the question. You know that even an OPEC member like Saudi Arabia, with her high volume of production failed to act as the leader of the OPEC. The head of the Iraqi delegation was prepared to make preliminary arrangements for the forthcoming conference of the OPEC ministries in Baghdad, but in the wake of our opposition with his nomination for the task, the foreign minister of Iraq was elected as deputy chairman of the conference.

Question: What do you think will be the prevailing atmosphere at the Baghdad conference?

Answer: The prevailing atmosphere in the Baghdad conference of the OPEC oil ministers will be political rather than economic. Iraq intends to exploit the conference for certain political purposes of her own, and to all probability Iran will not participate in that conference.

Question: What is the status of Venezuela vis-a-vis other OPEC countries?

Answer: Venezuela has been under pressure from the less developed countries of Latin America, and therefore, proposed that some 20 billion dollars be allocated to the OPEC bank, but her proposal was rejected by Saudi Arabia. Due to pressures from the United States, Venezuela has the same stance with Saudi Arabia but insofar as the issue of the Third World countries are concerned she has differences of attitude with that country.

REPORTAGE ON 16-17 SEP NAZI-SAZAK MEETINGS

Talk With French Ambassador

LD1661118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The French ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran met and conferred with the president, Dr Sayyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, this morning.

According to a correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the French ambassador, in this farewell meeting with the president, described the political situation in France.

The president, describing Iran's political situation, said: All our efforts are concentrated on preventing any tendencies that would lead to dictatorships that are dependent on the superpowers. The president added: The European countries could play an active role in efforts toward Iran's independence of the superpowers.

The French ambassador replied that Europe does not understand the religious aspect of Iran's revolution. The president said: The Iranian nation has reached solidarity under the banner of religion and will confront any power that wishes to break this unity.

Meeting With Syrian Ambassador

LD1717308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] According to the report of the Central News Bureau, this morning the Syrian ambassador in the Islamic Republic of Iran met and conferred with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. According to the report of the correspondent of the office of the president, in this meeting the Islamic president of Iran congratulated the union between the two fraternal countries of Syria and Libya.

According to the same report, in this meeting some discussions were also held concerning the need for cooperation to confront imperialism and its agents in the area. The person in charge of the president's office told our correspondent: in this meeting, the officials of both countries expressed their hope to expand Muslim unity in a satisfactory way against imperialism in order to defeat the usurpers and common enemies through cooperation, solidarity and the preparation of necessary means.

Talks With Red Cross Officials

LD171100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] This morning international Red Cross representatives met and had talks with Dr Seyyed Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic. According to a report by our correspondent at the presidential office during the meeting the Red Cross representative in Iran was introduced to the president of the republic.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE WARNS 'OPPORTUNIST ELEMENTS'

LD171900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] The office of the president has announced in a statement: Those persons who engage in self-seeking activities in the name of the president of this office will be prosecuted. The text of the statement, which has been put at the disposal of IRNA, is as follows:

In His exalted name. According to the reports we have received, some opportunist elements in the provinces of east Azerbaijan have misused the popularity of the Islamic president of Iran and have engaged in certain activities in the name of the president. For instance, they have hung some pieces of cloth in front of some buildings on which it is stated that those buildings have been confiscated on the orders of the president.

The office of the president, while denying [involvement in] such actions, will prosecute those persons who have engaged in such activities without legal permissions.

We hereby announce to the noble inhabitants of Azerbaijan that such self-seeking actions have nothing to do with the president or his office and are precisely contrary to his wishes, which are for the establishment of law and order and putting an end to such actions. The responsible officials are instructed to be watchful for such actions and to prosecute those responsible.

TALKS HELD WITH USSR ON TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS

LD171806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] According to the report of the economic correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the eve of the holding of the seventh international trade fair in Tehran, tomorrow a delegation of Soviet officials led by the deputy minister of foreign trade of that country will arrive in Tehran. This delegation will meet and confer with the officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the exporting of Soviet goods to Iran.

On the other hand, at the moment the deputy minister of roads and transportation of the Islamic Republic of Iran is in Moscow and is having discussions with the officials of that country concerning the transportation of goods imported to or exported from Iran on Soviet roads. The Soviet officials have said that it is expected that some contracts will be signed between the two countries on this issue.

According to the report of our correspondent, the officials of the Soviet stall in the seventh international trade fair in Tehran, today in an interview with Iranian reporters at the premises of the Soviet stall announced this. [sentence as heard] They also gave the reporters some information concerning the economic relations between Iran and the Soviet Union and the participation of that country in Tehran's international trade fair.

Concerning the volume of commercial exchanges between the two countries, the Soviet officials said: Due to the stoppage of the export of Iranian gas to the Soviet Union, and due to reasons resulting from internal events in Iran, the exchange of goods between the two countries during the past year was $[illegible] million, which was 42 percent less than in 1977. The level of commercial exchanges between the two countries during the present year will remain the same as the previous year. These officials said: The Soviet Union is ready to expand commercial relations with Iran.

Delegation Leaders' Comments

LD1808Z58 Tehran PARS in English 0745 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 18 Sep (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--A 14-point transit accord was signed between Iran and the Soviet Union in the afternoon of Tuesday, Sept 16. According to the agreement, if the Soviet side delays the transportation of goods intended for delivery in Iran, the Soviet Government would pay compensation to the Iranian parties. In the past if such a delay occurred the Soviets had no responsibility to undertake restitution. The Iranian ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mohammad Nekri, after the signing of the agreement said that the expansion of economic exchanges between the two countries should be balanced and that the Soviets should not interfere in Iranian interests. He expressed his hope that the Soviet Union would correct deficiencies of the past. Nekri added that the accord will become effective only after it is ratified by the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis). The agreement was signed in the presence of a delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran and officials of the Ministry of Commerce of the U.S.S.R.

Following the signing of the accord, Nekri invited the Soviet delegation to attend a meeting at the Iranian Embassy together with the 10-member Iranian delegation. Speaking at the gathering the Iranian ambassador said that the two countries could reach a state of agreement and understanding if they had good-will towards each other. In the light of such good-will, Iran could have extensive economic cooperation and overall broader relations with the Soviet Union. Nekri stressed that according to this principle, since Iran has a policy of non-interference in the security affairs of the Soviet Union, it is expected that this neighbour will not put weaponry at the disposal of Iraq and will show neutrality in this respect.

In reply to Nekri's statement, the undersecretary of the Ministry of Commerce in charge of foreign trade for the U.S.S.R. said that the talks held between the two delegations had achieved positive results. He stated that all the view points of the Iranian delegation had been acceptable to the Soviet delegation. He stressed that the Soviet Union is willing to expand its economic relations with Iran based on the idea of balance and a good neighbour policy. This will enable Iran to resist the economic sanctions and the threats of the common enemy of the two countries--the United States.

The undersecretary of the Iranian Ministry of Roads and Transport and the head of the Iranian delegation, Ismail Qasr-Maqami, said that the two countries should endeavour to remove the present bottlenecks and open a way for the development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

ETTELA'AT on Nuclear Comments

[KUIT1954 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1811 GMT 17 Sep 86]

[Text] The paper ETTELA'AT says: Iran and the Soviet Union have signed a transit agreement.

Following the signing of this agreement, Nuclear, ambassador of the Islamic Republic to the Soviet Union, stressed the need for establishing straightforward [bari'ah] economic relations between Iran and the Soviet Union.

Nuclear said that the development of economic ties between the two states must be based on complete equality, a guaranteeing of Iranian interests, and the Soviet Union's compensating us for damages inflicted as a result of previous stands.

Nuclear added: If there are good intentions, the two countries will be able to reach agreement and understanding on all issues. Indeed, when there are mutual good intentions, we can cooperate extensively with the Soviet Union in the fields of national issues [as heard] and comprehensive economic cooperation.

Nuclear added: Just as Iran takes it upon itself not to intervene in the Soviet Union's security issues, it demands that the Soviet Union show more understanding toward us through abstaining from sending arms and military equipment to Iraq.

He concluded: We hope that our relations will reach a level whereby the Soviet Union considers itself our friend. However, we now see the Soviet Union supplying Iran's enemies with arms for confronting the arms of our nation.

KHA'I ASSIGNED TO INVESTIGATE FOUNDATION FOR OPPRESSED

[LD1720GMT Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1934 GMT 17 Sep 86]

[Text] Tonight Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, assigned Mr Muhammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, to investigate the affairs of the Foundation for the Oppressed. The text of the decree is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Mr Raja'i, the prime minister, may God assist you. Since the affairs of the Foundation for the Oppressed have worried me and the issue is complicated, it is necessary that you take charge of the foundation and under the supervision of religious, committed and knowledgeable persons, manage it in the interests of the oppressed. You can acquire the necessary information from a delegation appointed by me. God willing, you will be successful in serving Islam and Muslims and especially the oppressed. May God's blessings be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, 17 September 1986

RAJA'I, CAPUCCI DISCUSS ANGLICAN SCHOOL EVENTS

GF1718Z1 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Archbishop Hilarion Capucci met with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i this morning. During the meeting Archbishop Capucci congratulated Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i on his election as prime minister. They also discussed the events that occurred in the Christian Anglican school. Archbishop Capucci said the talks were useful.

PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH RAFSANJANI

LD1717Z0 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] This afternoon, the Pakistani ambassador in Tehran met and conferred with Hojjat ol-Islam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly in the Majlis building in order to say farewell. According to the report of the Central News Bureau, in this meeting the Pakistani ambassador, after congratulating Rafsanjani on his election as speaker of the Majlis, said: From the beginning of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, the people and the Government of Pakistan have praised it and as far as possible have tried to fulfill the needs of the Iranian Government. Unfortunately, in Iran's mass media certain things are being said against Pakistan which I think will not be useful for the friendship between the two Islamic countries, and this is not our real wish.

In reply, Hojjat ol-Islam Hashemi Rafsanjani said: The Iranian and Pakistani nations are brothers, and I hope that the two governments will also be friends, will be together and will cooperate with one another, especially against the open violation of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, regarding which we have had a common stand. The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly added: Concerning the criticisms of Iran's mass media, you should bear in mind that this matter is due to the freedom of expression and views. All the issues raised in the mass media do not indicate the official policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the continuation of this meeting, Hojjat ol-Islam Hashemi Rafsanjani said: Due to the depth of the hatred which the Iranian people feel toward America, they do not like any kind of affinity and cooperation with it. Naturally, due to the free atmosphere existing in Iran, positions are made clear concerning this matter. For instance, when the president of your country congratulated the military coup makers of Turkey, this matter certainly will not be without a reaction in our free media.

At the end, Hojjat ol-Islam Hashemi Rafsanjani expressed his hope that in the near future, Iran will create a powerful grouping with the Muslims of the world, especially with its Muslim neighbors, against the superpowers of the East and West.

NEW INTERIOR MINISTER RESIGNS FROM CONSTITUTION COUNCIL

GF1717Z9 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani, who is in charge of the Interior Ministry, has submitted his resignation from the council for defending the Constitution of the Islamic Republic. The resignation came in a message which his eminence sent to the leader of the Islamic Revolution and the Islamic nation, Imam Khomeyni, because he has been appointed interior minister in Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i's government.

AHVAZ MAJLIS DEPUTY ATTACKS IRAQ, U.S. GOVERNMENT

GF1511Z5 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Report on speech by 'Adel Asadinia, Ahvaz Majlis deputy, delivered prior to Friday prayers in Ahvaz on 12 September]

[Excerpts] The Ahvaz deputy said: The army that is fighting the infidel and reactionary Government of Iraq, the lackey of Eastern and Western imperialism, with zeal has reached a degree of virtue and knowledge that would have been thought impossible for another 5 or 6 years.

This is due to God's will. He added: The nation is supporting these self-sacrifising people.

He mentioned Kordestan, which is the common focus of the Eastern and Western powers, and said: The mercenary Government of Iraq and internal counterrevolutionaries, with the cooperation of the U.S. officers, murderers and flunkets, using Russian arms and Israeli mines, have brought disorder in the area so that they can strike a blow against our Islamic Revolution. God, however, is with us and the fighters. The mujahedin inside Iraq will destroy the flimsy Iraqi regime from within.

He refered to the situation in the bazaar and the cost of goods, and said: In the present sensitive time in our country sales at high prices are treason to Muslims. If the merchants continue their present trend of high prices and do not reconsider, we will close the bazaar with the help of people.

He described the situation in the country and said: The nation must know that the disagreements have now been eliminated and there are no grounds to worry. We must keep our wits so that the enemies cannot use anything against us.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING STUDENTS IN UNITED KINGDOM

Envoy on Detainees

LD1901Z8 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1331 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Iran's special envoy to Britain today dismissed the possibility of talks with the government over the deportation of Iranian students and the fate of Britons in Iran.

Mr Mousavi Gararodi, who arrived in Britain two days ago attacked the British Government's treatment of the "gallant students", who were arrested after a demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy in London last month. He said those sentenced to deportation had been "condemned for very little."

He told a press conference at the Iranian Embassy in London today that he had been tortured by the former regime of the shah of Iran and "what I have heard from the students--especially those who have been mentally tortured--reminded me of the prison of the shah." However, Mr Gararodi made no specific allegations against the British authorities.

He also chastised the media for their presentation of the student problem. Calling the media "the public relations," Mr Gararodi said the student issue and the affairs of Iran had not been properly reported. He will be planned to lecture to groups of Iranians and travel in Britain before returning to Iran later this week.

He promised to pass on to President Bani-Sadr the concern felt in Britain over four British citizens--three missionaries and a businessman--held in Iran. He said: "They will be detained until the fullest investigations are over. If guilty, a court will decide. If not, they will be free." He said he was not aware that consular access had been denied to the Britons.

Mr Gararodi held out no hope that the fate of the American hostages in Iran might be settled before the U.S. presidential elections in November. He had a good word to say for the British Government--he praised its handling of the siege at the Iranian Embassy in London earlier this year.

The Foreign Office had already said no talks were envisaged with Mr Gararodi but it had "noted his arrival."

UK Charge on Arrested Students

LD1211Z3 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 9 Sep 80 p 19

[PARS report: British charge d'affaires: "We Are Awaiting the Iranian Government's Reaction and Decision"]

[Text] Tehran--following the confirmation of the deportation order of the subservient courts, confirmed by the British home secretary, the PARS special correspondent contacted the British charge d'affaires in Tehran, Arthur White, and asked him for his views on the matter.

In spite of the importance of the British Government's approval of the deportation of the first group of Muslim student prisoners on Tuesday, the charge d'affaires said that he knew nothing of the matter.

Our correspondent then asked Arthur White: "Do you think that, in deporting the Muslim students, the British Government took into account the warnings from the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the Islamic Republic of Iran Government?"

He replied: "The deportation order was issued by the British courts, and it is the Iranian Government which will decide how to react to this matter."

The British charge d'affaires then replied to the following question: "In your view, will the deportation of the Muslim students result in a weakening or even a break in relations between the two countries?"

"This is a decision for the Iranian Government. We are awaiting the Iranian Government's reaction and decision."

In view of the arrest of several policemen in London, including one chief inspector, for the crime of theft, Mr White was asked: "Has evidence from this group of police been used in court to convict our Muslim brothers and sisters who are to be deported?"

He replied: "Throughout history, the British police have proved their fine behavior and ability."

PARS Comments

It should be noted that last month 72 brothers and sisters, members of the Islamic society, were arrested following anti-American demonstrations in front of the U.S. Embassy, and that up to now deportation orders for 44 of them have been issued by the subversive: British High Court.

However, as for the "fine behavior" which Mr White claims for the police, it is enough to quote Mr Ebda'i, Islamic Republic of Iran charge d'affaires in London, to the effect that the British police in the prison gave excrement [madfu'] to the Muslim students in captivity instead of food.

Student Arrivals

LD1311A2 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] According to PARS, at 0600 this morning four Muslim Iranian students deported from Britain, together with their wives and children, arrived in Tehran and were welcomed by a group of people. Several students already deported from Britain were among the welcoming committee. According to PARS, the fifth group of deported Muslim students from Britain will arrive in Tehran tonight.

The Bureau for Consolidation of Solidarity and the Union of Islamic Associations of Students in Tehran issued a statement, asking fellow citizens in Tehran to welcome these brothers and sisters by being present at terminal 4 of Mehrabad airport. It is noteworthy that up till now 12 brothers and sisters deported from Britain have arrived in Tehran.

Further Arrivals

LD1306Z2 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0130 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] According to a report by the PARS NEWS AGENCY, following the expulsion of Muslim Iranian students from Britain and their arrival home, last night at midnight another three student sisters arrived in Tehran.

Asked by the PARS correspondent about the latest decisions of the bureaucratic courts of Britain, one of these sisters replied: The British Government, owing to its fear of our disclosures and resistance and the fear that our conduct might become a model and standard for the oppressed of Britain, has made arrangements to expel even those brothers and sisters whom it has released.

This sister, who had been the captive of the claimants of democracy for 40 days, added in reference to the misconduct of the British police: One of my so-called offenses in the house of injustice of London was that on the dress I had worn when demonstrating was written: "Up to the last drop of blood I will stand for Khomeyni." This student sister, who was unable to walk because of severe physical weakness and who used a wheelchair, together with another two sisters, went among the crowd of the people who had been lining up much earlier to receive them. The reception ceremony ended at 0230 with several messages, including one by the sisters in the resistance mobilization.

It should be recalled that another 18 brother and sister members of the Islamic Students Society, who had been arrested following anti-American demonstrations in front of the American Embassy in London and ordered to leave, have already arrived in Tehran.

TEHRAN CITES AFGHAN REBEL SOURCES ON FIGHTING

Fighting in Peshawar

JN1421Z9 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Sources of the Afghan mujahedin in Peshawar have said that 30 Soviet soldiers were killed within the last 2 weeks during the violent clashes that raged 160 km south of Kabul.

These sources added that the area of (Sarrawlda), in which the clashes took place, is the most important rebel base. The sources added that the number of civilians who fell victim during the clashes is high due to the desperate and aimless Soviet shelling.

The sources said that some Soviet tanks and military transport vehicles were destroyed during these clashes.

Qandahar Province Battle

JN1420Z5 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Citing its correspondents, the Afghan mujahedin office in Tehran said that the mujahedin have managed to take over Qandahar Province following violent clashes with Soviet troops. The mujahedin have also managed to shoot down 12 MIG's and helicopters and to destroy a large number of Soviet tanks and vehicles during the recent battles.

The office added that the mujahedin are now besieging the Qandahar airport from four sides and that they inflicted grave losses in life and equipment on the Soviet troops.